Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

Procedures for obtaining human antibodies are also known. For example, human lymphocytes are sensitized *in vitro* with a desired antigen or a desired antigen-expressing cell, and the sensitized lymphocytes are then fused with human myeloma cells (e.g., U266) to give desired human antibodies having binding activity to the antigen (see JP KOKOKU 01-59878). Alternatively, transgenic animals having the entire repertories of human antibody genes may be immunized with an antigen to obtain desired human antibodies (see International Publication Nos. WO 93/12227, WO 92/03918, WO 94/02602, WO 94/25585, WO 96/34096 and WO 96/33735). There are ~~another~~ other techniques using human antibody libraries to ~~give~~ produce human antibodies by panning. For example, human antibody variable domains may each be expressed by phage display technology as a single-chain antibody (scFv) on the surface of phages, followed by selection of phages binding to the antigen. When genes of the selected phages are analyzed, it is possible to determine DNA sequences encoding human antibody variable domains binding to the antigen. Once the DNA sequences of scFv binding to the antigen have been identified, the sequences may be used to construct appropriate expression vectors to obtain human antibodies. These techniques are already well known and can be found in WO

92/01047, WO 92/20791, WO 93/06213, WO 93/11236, WO 93/19172, WO 95/01438 and WO 95/15388.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 12, with the following amended paragraph:

When stored according to the method of the present invention, physiologically active protein solution formulations have been found to suppress the formation of associated matter even after long-term storage. For example, after injectable erythropoietin (EPO) formulations (750 IU) were subjected to an accelerated test ~~in condition that~~under conditions wherein they were stored at 40°C for 2 weeks and 1 month in the absence of magnetic field lines, the formulations were evaluated by purity test (SDS-PAGE) and quantification test (liquid chromatography). As a result, they were found to show increased amounts of dimers in the purity test and reduced levels of EPO content in the quantification test. For comparison, the same purity test (SDS-PAGE) and quantification test (liquid chromatography) were performed on injectable EPO formulations (750 IU) after they were subjected to an accelerated test in the condition that they stored at 40°C for 2 weeks and 1 month under magnetic field lines (about 100 mT). The results indicate that there was no change in any property to be evaluated when compared to unaccelerated formulations, except that the formulations accelerated at 40°C for 1 month showed slightly increased amounts of dimers in the purity test.